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SUCCULENTS
ROCK GARDEN
PLANTS AND
CACTI

From E. P. BRADBURY
LAS TUNAS CACTUS RANCH
FONTANA, CALIFORNIA







PUBLISHED BY E. P. BRADBURY FONTANA, CALIFORNIA 1 9 3 2

PRESS OF BURCK'S ADVERTISING SERVICE SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

SUCCULENTS, ROCK GARDEN PLANTS AND CACTI

Suitable for out-door planting on the Pacific Coast or Southern States and summer rock gardens and conservatories in the colder localities. Many are also very desirable for miniature table or dish gardens.

All orders are sent labeled as correctly as is possible in view of the confusion in the naming of this class of plants.

TERMS AND PRICES

Cash with order. Prices include delivery anywhere in the United States except where otherwise stated.

NO ORDER CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR

Species marked with a star are very easy and sure to root and will be sold as cuttings if desired at 10c each or twelve of one kind for \$1.00.

ASSORTMENTS

For those who are not familiar with these plants I will make	e up
assortments as follows sending species of my choice.	5
20 different Succulents, unrooted cuttings \$1.50, rooted plants \$	3.50
40 different Succulents, unrooted cuttings \$5.00, rooted plants 1 75 different Succulents, including cuttings and plants 1	5.00
	55.00
	3.50
40 different Opuntia cuttings, unnamed (not postpaid) 1	.0.00
10 different Cactus seedlings	3.50
	8.00
10 different Aloes, small \$3.00, large plants (not postpaid)	5.00
	7.50
	3.50
5 different Euphorbias	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$
10 different Echeverias	5.00
14 different Echeverias	1.50
10 different Sempervivums	2.00
15 different Sempervivums	4.00
10 different Sedums	2.00
15 different Sedums	4.00
10 different Mesembryanthemums cuttings	1.00
20 different Mesembryanthemums cuttings	2.50

A word in regard to Cactus seedlings: These vary greatly in size according to the species. Some kinds at two years old will be smaller than others of similar species at one year old.

As a general rule the price is estimated at 50c per year. In other words a plant at \$1.00 will probably be about two years old and will vary in height from one-half inch to possibly three inches, depending on the species.

Seedlings will be sent packed in peat and upon arrival should be potted into small pots. About a three-inch pot is best.

Use a soil composed of one-third peat, one-third coarse sand and one-third good garden loam. A little leaf mold is beneficial. Keep the little plants in a light, airy place but not necessarily in the full sun especially in summer. The soil should be kept moist at all times but never soggy or wet. Water very sparingly in dull weather.

By following these directions you will have no difficulty in growing this most fascinating class of plants. A cactus is somewhat different from other plants in that even in the smallest size it has all the inherent characteristics and beauty of a mature plant.

As a help in arranging your garden or rockery the comparative sizes of some of plants is given below.

LOW GROWING PLANTS

Aloe humilis, Crassula spathulata, C. impressa, Echeveria elegans, E. simulans, E. funckii, E. desmetiana, E. pumila, E. pusilla, E. secunda, Euphorbia caput medusa, Opuntia rafinesque, Sedum stahlii, S. moranense, S. sexangulare, S. hispanicum, S. dasyphyllum, S. mexicanum, Sempervivum tectorum, S. calcareum, S. arachnoideum, S. tabulaeforme, Kleinea repens, K. radicans, Stapelia variegata, Cotyledon papillosa, Othonna crassifolia, Mesembryanthemum laeve, M. filicaule, M. bulbosum, M. rhomboideum, M. musculinum, M. linguifolia.

MEDIUM SIZED PLANTS (Six to Twelve Inches High)

Aloe saponaria, A. virens, A. grandidentata, Crassula lycopodioides, C. pseudolycopodioides, C. obvallata, C. Perforata, Echeveria gigantea, E. hoveyi, E. weinbergii, Sedum pachyphyllum, S. adolphii, S. treleasii, S. palmerii.

LARGER PLANTS (Over 12 Inches in Height)

Aloe hanburyana, A. arborescens, A. mitriformis, A. spinosissima, A. salmdyckiana, nearly all cereus, Crassula tetragona, C. portulacea, C. Arborescens, Echeveria mexicana, nearly all the Euphorbias and C. arborescens, Echeveria mexicana, nearly all the Euphorbias and S. hawothtii, S. cooperii, S. tabularis, Kleinea mandraliscae, K. ficoides, Cotyledon orbiculata, Portulacaria afra.

SPECIMEN PLANTS

A large number of specimen plants in the ground and in earthenware pots is constantly on hand. Cereus of several species in twelve to sixteen inch pots, Aloes in ten and twelve inch pots and many other species established in plain and ornamental pots all ready for patio decoration, etc. Inquiries in regard to these specimen plants will be gladly answered.

TABLE OR MINIATURE GARDENS

Nothing is more suitable for this type of indoor gardening than cacti and succulents. They withstand admirably the hot and dry indoor air and thrive with little care. Following is a list of plants most suitable for this purpose and full directions for making these indoor gardens will be sent with any order if requested.

Aloe Hanburyana, all seedling Cereus, Echinocactus and Echinocereus, Crassula tetragona, C. portulacea, C. impressa, C. lycopodioides, C. pseudolycopodioides, C. cooperii, C. obvallata, C. perforata, C. rupestris. All Echeverias. Euphorbia ceriformis, E. mamillaris, E. caput medusa, E. splendens, Opuntia microdasys, O. monacantha variegata. Sedum palmerii, S. pachyphyllum, S. adolphii, S. stahlii, S. treleasii, S. moranense, S. sexangulare, S. hispanicum, S. dasyphyllum, S. mexicanum. Sempervivum tournefortii, S. haworthii, S. cooperii, S. arachnoideum, S. calcareum, S. tectorum, S. tabulaeforme. Kleinea repens, K. mandraliscae, K. articulata, K. radicans. Stapelia variegata, S. hirsuta. Cotyledon papillosa, Othonna crassifolia, Stylophyllum edule, S. densiflora, Oliveranthus elegans, Portulacaria afra.

AGAVE

The Century Plant—Foliage plants usually with fleshy, sharp pointed leaves. Some when full grown are of massive proportions and useful only on large plantings; others are of a suitable size for pot culture or the rockery.

Attenuata—A beautiful species with a rosette of soft green leaves surmounting a slender trunk\$.50,	\$1.00
Decipiens—Short, sharp pointed leaves. Builds large groups. A desirable species	.25,	.50
Filifera—Always small. Leaves dark green marked with white, margins covered with white filaments. A neat and rare species		1.00
Ferox—Immense dark green leaves armed with large hooked teeth. Grows to large size		2.50
Atrovirens—Similar to above but ultimately even larger		2.50

Sisalana—Rather soft unarmed leaves. Source of sisal hemp		1.00
Shawii—Native to San Diego County, quite rare. Short, dark green leaves with ruby end spine. A beautiful		
Species		2.50
Desertii—Another native of California. Gray green leaves. Builds fine clumps		1.00
Cantala—Leaves very long and narrow. Gray green		1.00
Victoria Regina—Always dwarf. One of the most desired species. Small plants		.50
Verschafeltii—Ornamental species. Small plants		.50
Lophantha—Long, stiff, almost cylindrical leaves	.50,	1.00
Imperialis—A garden name for one of the most beautiful gray green agaves. Never gets very large. Leaves are almost white under proper conditions	.50,	1.00
ALOE	ŕ	
Plants with thick and succulent leaves, in dense rosette	s and	often
armed with prickles. Flowers very showy, usually red.		
armed with prickles. Flowers very snowy, usually red.		
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large clumps	.50,	1.00
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large	.50, .50,	1.00 1.00
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large clumps		_,,
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large clumps		1.00
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large clumps	.50,	1.00 1.00
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large clumps	.50,	1.00 1.00 .50
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large clumps	.50,	1.00 1.00 .50 5.00
Vera—Leaves gray green, flowers yellow, makes large clumps	.50,	1.00 1.00 .50 5.00

Spinosissima—A hybrid of A. arborescens; much smaller plant. Flowers brilliant red. A desirable species .20,	.50,	1.00
Virens—Rare and one of the best. Small, thick clumps with fine spikes of red flowers		1.00
Virens—Hybrid seedlings of the above. Very similar to to the parent		.50
Eru—Long glossy, green leaves with redish edge. Flowers on tall spikes, orange yellow	.50,	1.00
Heteracantha—Brownish green leaves in dense rosettes		.25
Striatula—A slender, tall growing plant with yellow flowers. Makes a nice clump	.25,	.50
Grandidentata—Toothed and spotted leaves. Plant increases rapidly by means of suckers		.25
Lateritia—Another fine and rare one. Flowers on tall spikes of a brilliant red and appears as though varnished. Small plants only		.50
Salmdyckiana—In flower this is one of the most beautiful species with large and massive spikes of a brilliant red	.50,	1.00
Pretorensis—A new species of distinctive appearance. Gray green elongated leaves. Small plants		1.00
Candeiabrum—A rare and handsome species. Grows to large size	1.00,	2.00
Nobilis—Thick bright green toothed leaves. Forms large groups. Flowers a fine red	.50,	1.00
Cameronii—A fine bronze green leaf. Offered for the first time in California		2.50

CEREUS

A wide variety of cactus is described under this name. Some grow to large size while others form clumps. This genus has been revised by Britton and Rose and divided up into many subgenera. For simplicity only the general name of Cereus will be used here. Seedlings are from one to three years old and vary in height. None but strong, healthy plants will be sent which will thrive if given the care suggested at the beginning of this catalogue.

Peruvianus—Several types are known under this name and it is doubtful which is the true species. I have one

with few short spines, another with medium spines and still another with long spines. Cuttings root easily. Per foot 50c. Plants per foot		1.00
Marginatus—The organ pipe cactus. One of the most desirable species. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Stellatus—A rather rare kind which is distinctive from the redish color of the new growth. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Tortuosus—A low growing species. Long, black spines. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Monacantha—Similar to the above only more slender and with fewer spines. Cuttings, per foot		.50
Bonplandii—A slender bright green species with very large white flowers. Seedlings, large		1.00
Spachianus—One of the most popular kinds. Groups of medium sized stems from four to six feet high. Spines golden yellow. Per foot		.75
I have several fine large clumps of this at reasonable prices considering their age.		
Lamprochlorus—A dwarf species forming clumps. Bright green in color		1.00
Baumannii—A tall growing, slender, red flowered species. Quite rare, Seedlings, small		.50
Flageliformis—The rat tail cactus. Slender, drooping. Best in hanging baskets	.25,	.50
Queretaroensis—A tall growing Mexican species. Seedlings	.50.	1.00
Eburneus—A black spined species from Central Mexico. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Trealeasei—Another tall species. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Cometes—A beautiful yellow spined species. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Chiotilla—A very large species in its native habitat. Seed-	.50,	1.00
Dumortieri—One of the finest kinds and a quick grower. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Candelabrum—A quick growing Mexican kind. Seedlings	.50,	1.00
Del Morali—A tree-like species. Flowers pinkish. Seed-lings	.50,	1.00

Pecten Aboriginum—Fruit spiny; said to be used by the Indians as a hairbrush. Seedlings
Chichipe—Another large growing species. Seedlings50, 1.00
Hollianus—A low growing species forming clumps. Seed-lings
ECHINOCACTUS
The barrel cactus. Ususally dwarf and spiny plants, globose in form. All those listed are exotic to the United States, most of them being Mexican or South American. All are seedlings but as they grow vigorously they soon attain a good size.
Ingens—This grows to large size as its name indicates and is used by the Indians as a source of cotton or down as the seed pods are surrounded by masses of fine fibres which are easily detached
Electracanthus, Pilosus, Echidne, Robustus, Corniger—All desirable Mexican species
Esculpatus, Aspillaegae, Acutissimus, Chilensis—Are all Chilean species, some of them quite rare
Lloydii, Phyllacanthus—Beautiful White spined species 1.00
Scheerii—A yellow spined species from northern Mexico50
Grusonii—The famous yellow spined barrel cactus. Spines of a brilliant golden yellow covering the whole plant. One of the best
MAMMILLARIA
Low growing cacti. One of the finest groups. Spines usually fine and often hooked. The following are Mexican species and are sold only as seedlings.
Uncinata, Angularis, Donatti, Chionocephala, Candida—All at
ECHINOCEREUS
Dwarf plants often forming clumps. Flowers larger than the above and more brilliantly colored.
Dubius, Acifer—Mexican Species
Delaetii—The long white haired kind. Very similar in ap-
pearance to the Old Man. Never grows very tall. Seedlings

ASTROPHYTUM

The following two species are always in demand. Myriostigma—The Bishop's Cap. Thornless and gray in color, divided usually into five ribs. Seedlings. .50, 1.00Ornatum-Similar to the above but armed with vellow spines. Flowers yellow. Seedlings .50.1.00 CRASSULA Plants of very varied habits and appearance. Some of the most interesting succulents belong in this group. *Tetragona—Forms a small bush. Bright green, stiff leaves set with the greatest regularity .20. .50 *Portulacea—In time grows to a large size with a thick and heavy trunk. Leaves glossy green with reddish margins. Flowers pink .25. .50Arborescens—Leaves very fleshy, large and gray green. A slow grower but desirable 1.00 *Quadrifida—Makes a low group. Flowers delicate pink in winter _____ .25 *Spathulata—A trailing species Flowers pink 25 Impressa—A showy dwarf species. Flowers dark red..... .25 *Lycopodioides—Leaves minute and closely pressed to the stem. A good ground cover .25*Pseudolycopodioides—Similar to the above but somewhat more delicate. A fine thing in spite of its formidable name25Cooperii-One of the smallest species. Very dainty. .25Flowers pinkish Obvallata—A rather rare species with peculiar hairy mar-.50 gined leaves Perforata—Leaves resemble discs strung on a wire .25 *Rupestris—Somewhat like the above only more upright in habit..... .50Falcata—Very conspicuous with its scarlet flowers. A very fine species .50

^{*}Furnished as cuttings if desired at 10c each; 12 of same kind \$1.00.

ECHEVERIA

These are among the most desirable of the succulent plants. Leaves are often tinged with pink or bronze and are in dense rosettes. The common Hen and Chickens is a well known representative of this group.

Elegans—Leaves almost white. One of the most desired kinds	.50,	1.00
Coccinea—A tall growing species with scarlet flowers		.50
Hoveyi—Leaves mottled with pink and white. A very fine plant		1.00
Simulans—Dense rosettes of bright green leaves		.50
Weinbergii—Sometimes known as Byrnesia. Leaves very fleshy, pinkish white. Grows easily	.20,	.50
Funckii—Leaves somewhat undulate, gray green. A very handsome species		1.00
Gibbiflora—A large growing kind with tall, red flowered inflorescence	.25,	.50
Metallica—A variety of gibbiflora with dark colored leaves		.25
Desmetiana—One of the finest. Leaves almost white in small dense rosettes	.50,	1.00
Gigantea—A fine species with very large rosettes of bright green and tall flowering stems, almost always in bloom. Flowers large, red	.25,	.50
Expatria—A new and rare species. Very fine green rosettes		1.00
Pumila—A very small species		.50
Pusilla—Another small one. Very distinct		.50
Secunda—Similar to the common Hen and Chickens; leaves smaller and narrower	.25,	.50

EUPHORBIA

A class of succulent plants some of which closely resemble cacti. They vary from dwarf creeping plants to those that ultimately attain the size of trees. Most of them are slow in growth and rather hard to propagate, hence are high in price.

Pendula—A drooping kind best grown in a hanging basket .25, .50

Trucali—Forms large thick bushes. Branches the size of a pencil and leaves absent	.25,	.50
Pseudocactus—Usually square branches mottled green and yellow. Hardy in Southern California		1.00
Ceriformis—A compact little bush, branches short and thick. No leaves	.50,	1.00
Mamiliaris—Somewhat like the above but more slender	.50,	1.00
Caput Medusa—Long trailing arms from a central head		.50
Splendens—The crown of thorns. Prickly but with a fine scarlet flower	.25,	.50
Mauritanica—Makes quite a large bush with rather showy yellow flowers	.25,	.50
Pteronura—Slender, light green; rare		2.50
Teniurama—Small, square, thorny branches	1.00	2.50
Tithymaloides—Odd species with rather showy red flowers		.50
OPUNTIA		
OTONIIA		
Commonly known as the prickly pear. Many Opuntia ornamental and only the best kinds are listed here. Unroot of most kinds can be supplied at 20c each. As they root easily this is the cheapest way to get a collection if a quie not wanted.	tand	grow
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Commonly known as the prickly pear. Many Opuntia ornamental and only the best kinds are listed here. Unroot of most kinds can be supplied at 20c each. As they root easily this is the cheapest way to get a collection if a quinot wanted. FLAT JOINT SECTION Cochinilifera—This and the two following are really NO-PALEAS but are very similar to Opuntias. The cochineal insect was formerly grown on this plant,	t and ck eff	grow ect is
Commonly known as the prickly pear. Many Opuntia ornamental and only the best kinds are listed here. Unroot of most kinds can be supplied at 20c each. As they root easily this is the cheapest way to get a collection if a quinot wanted. FLAT JOINT SECTION Cochinilifera—This and the two following are really NO-PALEAS but are very similar to Opuntias. The cochineal insect was formerly grown on this plant, hence the name. Spineless; bright green joints Inaperta—Makes an upright shrub with a definite trunk joints small and covered with spines. One of the	t and ck eff	grow ect is
Commonly known as the prickly pear. Many Opuntia ornamental and only the best kinds are listed here. Unroot of most kinds can be supplied at 20c each. As they root easily this is the cheapest way to get a collection if a quie not wanted. FLAT JOINT SECTION Cochinilifera—This and the two following are really NO-PALEAS but are very similar to Opuntias. The cochineal insect was formerly grown on this plant, hence the name. Spineless; bright green joints——Inaperta—Makes an upright shrub with a definite trunk joints small and covered with spines. One of the best————————————————————————————————————	t and ck eff	.50 1.00

Dilenii—A fine species with bright green joints and large orange spines	.50,	1.00
Rufida—Spineless dull green leaves covered with orange colored dots of bristles. Very fine	.50,	1.00
Microdasys—Similar to the above only the bristles are more conspicuous and of a bright yellow color. One of the favorites in every collection.	.50,	1.00
Tomentosa—Almost spineless joints of bright green and covered with a fine down. Upright in growth	.50,	1.00
Rafinesque—The hardy opuntia. Dwarf plant with thin circular joints. Ornamental		.50
Bergeriana—A good species with brownish orange spines		.50
Durangensis—Quite a distinct kind with black spines and small orange flowers		.50
Discata—Very large circular joints of gray green. A beautiful plant		1.00
Haytii—Joints dark purple and spineless		.50
Linguiformis—The cows tongue. Very elongated joints curling slightly. Very distinct		.50
Comulicola, zebrena, pisciformis, bentoni stricta, cantabridgiensis, tenuiflora, nitens. All new species from the New York Botanic Garden. Can be supplied as cuttings only. Each		.50
Castillae, tenuispina, laevis, dillei, hystricina, blakeana, macrocentra, delicata. Fine species from Arizona, cuttings only. Each		.35
Admisquiere—Hildmanii, tapona, cuerva, triacantha, serrana, aristradillo, duraznillo, cardeneche, hyptiacantha, senilis, quija. Species raised from imported seed. Cuttings only. Each		.25
Monacantha—Thin, shining green joints. Very showy in flower. Makes a fine plant		.50
Monacantha—Variegated variety of the above. Joints mottled with white. Very desirable		.50
CYLINDRICAL JOINT SECTION		
Vivipara—Long slender cylindrical joints. Cuttings Mamillata, spinosior, arbuscula, versicolor, acanthocarpa,		.20

tetracantha, fulgida. All of the Cholla type. Beautiful plants but not to be handled without caution. Cuttings		.20
Cylindrica—Stout bright green cylindrical joints short spines. Grows erect		.50
Schottii—Stanleyi, parishii, bulbispina. Very dwarf spiny types. Slow growing but good. Cuttings or small plants. Each		.50
Imbricata—One of the finest of the Cholla type. Grows into a stout plant with glistening white spines. Very showy. Cuttings]	1.00
Subulata—A tall branching kind with long spines and fleshy half cylindrical leaves. Very distinct kind. Cuttings only		.25
Leptocaulis—A large bush with slender joints covered nearly all the time with bright red fruits		.25
Fragilis—Dwarf plant. Joints fall off at a touch. Forms large clumps. A desirable kind. Cuttings		.20
SEDUM		
A very large family comprising plants of the smalles well as some that attain almost shrubby proportions. Man sirable for ground cover or in rock gardens; others for showy	t size y are ⁄ flow	as de- ers.
*Praealtum—A large, almost shrubby species with showy yellow flowers in spring		.20
*Praealtum var. Cristatum—A crested form of the above. Makes very fine specimens		.50
Palmerii—A dwarf species. Leaves apple green, in rosettes. Flowers very fine orange yellow	.25	.50
*Pachyphyllum—Leaves very fleshy, green, red tipped. Flowers yellow. Very desirable		.25
Adolphii—Golden sedum. Leaves thick, bright yellow. One of the finest kinds	.25	.50
*Stahlii—Leaves resemble dark red beads. Flowers bright yellow. Another fine kind		.20
Trealeasii—Similar to adolphii but leaves almost white. Very fine and rather scarce		.50
*Moranense—A dwarf dark green, trailing species suitable for ground cover or rock gardens		.20

*Sexangulare—A still smaller plant. Leaves minute, dark	
green	.20
*Hispanicum—Very dwarf. Leaves minute, light green,	.20
Dasyphyilum—The smallest of all but a very free grower.	
Fine for ground cover	.20
Sieboldi—A deciduous trailing sort, but one of the best.	
Flowers very fine, pink. Scarce	.50
*Mexicanum—A bright yellow green foliage. Grows about 6 inches high. Flowers yellow	.20
o mones night. Thowers yellow	.20
SEMPERVIVIUM	
The leaves of these plants are usually in dense rose	ttes, some
being dwarf, and lying close to the ground and others h	aving the
rosettes at the top of more or less elongated stems. The takinds are properly known as Aeonium.	ll growing.
Arboreum—Grows two to three feet high. Leaves bright	-
green, narrow. Flowers yellow	.25
Arboreum var. purpureum—A purple leaved variety of the	
above	.25
*Tournefortii—A neat little plant with golden yellow flowers. Makes nice clumps	.25
Canariensis—Immense rosettes of downy leaves. A fine	
kind	.25
*Haworthii—Forms a most compact and symetrical little	
bush. A very fine species	.25, .50
*Cooperii—Somewhat like the above but not so dense in	
growth and the leaves are tinged red	.25
I have six or eight, more or less shrubby species for which I cannot supply names. All are well worth	
growing. Each	.50
Arachnoideum—Delicate little rosettes apparently lined	
with cobwebs	.25
Tectorum—A more robust species. Dark green leaves	.25
Calcareum—Forms compact little groups. Leaves tipped	97
with brown	.25
Domesticum—A neat, compact little shrub. Cespitosum—A most desirable kind with long narrow	.50
leaves. Forms large clumps	.50
*Furnished as cuttings if desired at 10c each: 12 of same kind \$1.00.	

Chrysanthum—A large growing species. Flowers yellow	.50
Holochrysum—Somewhat like the above but leaves are marked with brown	.50
Tabulaeforme—Leaves bright green in very dense flat rosettes of large diameter	.50
Tabularis—Supposed to be a hybrid of the above	.50
KLEINEA	
Succulent plants belonging to the Daisy family.	
*Articulata—The candle plant. Stems very short and thick. Gray green. Leaves at the upper end of stem	.25
*Mandraliscae—Leaves cylinderical, tapering, almost blue in color. A vigorous grower	.20
Ficoides—Larger than the above and slower in growth50,	1.00
*Repens—This is another blue leaved plant similar to the two above but the smallest in size	.20
*Radicans—A trailing plant with cylindrical tapering leaves with transparent spots	.50
Anteuphorbium—A large growing bush with thick, round stems	.50
STAPELIA	
Leafless plants with thick, fleshy stems. Flowers usually colored or spotted.	dark
*Variegata—Stems creeping over the ground. Flowers star shaped, large, yellow spotted with brown	.20
Gigantea—A much larger plant than the above. Flowers yellow, six or more inches across	1.00
Hirsuta—Stems velvety, flowers dark purple	.50
Glabra—Very similar to the above	.50
Cantabridgiensis—A small growing species	.50
COTYLEDON	
Closely allied to the Crassulas. Of very varied appearance.	
*Orbiculata—Large succulent almost white leaves. Flowers pendant, orange red	.25
*Furnished as cuttings if desired at 10c each; 12 of same kind \$1.00.	

Papillosa—A dwarf trailing species with spindle shaped leaves. Flowers light pink		.25
Wrightii—A rare South African species with very long, narrow leaves		1.00
Species—Another South African species similar to the above with wider and flatter leaves, tinged red		2.00
KALANCHOE		
Shrubby, large leaved plants mostly from Madagase ornamental in foliage and flower.	car.	Very
Marmorata—Large rosettes of gray-green leaves, mottled with black. Flowers large, white	.25,	.50
Thrysiflora—Leaves of a fine blue color. Flowers yellow. A fine plant either in the open ground or in the greenhouse	.25,	.50
Somaliensis—Large crenate leaves tinged with orange red when planted in the sun. A fine plant	.50,	1.00
Daigremontanum — A strong growing plant with large crenate leaves. Young plants are formed on the edges of the leaf and drop off to root on the soil beneath. Very desirable	.50,	1.00
Tubiflora—A striking plant with long, almost cylindrical, leaves, spotted green. Forming small plants like the above	.50,	1.00
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM		
The Fig Marigolds, curious plants with daisy-like flow of brilliant colors. Most of them are easy to grow and del sun. Ideal for the summer rockery in colder climates.	ers us ight i	sually n full
Echinatum—Dwarf bush. Flowers yellow. Leaves thick, cylindrical. Covered with minute glistening dots		.20
Aurantiacum—Larger than the above. Flowers bright orange		.20
Bulbosum—A very dwarf and compact little plant. Flowers pink. Leaves very small with four white bristles on the end of each		.20
Rhomboideum—Thick bright green leaves in a low clump		.50
Maximum—A moderate sized bush with thick gray green leaves and pink flowers. Very unique	.25,	.50

Musculinum—Extremely neat little clumps. Flowers are yellow		.50
Filicaule—A trailing species with very fine stems and pink flowers		.25
Deltoides—Thick, gray leaves. Pink flowers		.25
Linguifolia—Very heavy, bright green leaves, tongue shaped. Forms low mats. Flowers large yellow		.25
Brownii—A small bush. In the flowering season the brilliant copper colored flowers are so numerous as to entirely cover the plant		.20
Veruculatum—Soft gray-green foliage. Flowers pink. An interesting plant		.25
Uncinatum—An upright plant. Leaves are reduced to scales; the branches are gray-green. Flowers pink		.25
Laeve—Forms a dense mat on the ground. Flowers large and brilliant yellow in winter. Many unnamed species can be supplied as cuttings at, each		.25 .10
MISCELLANEOUS SUCCULENTS		
*Othonna crassifolia—A dwarf trailing plant with bright yellow daisy like flowers		.20
Stylophyilum edule—Long cylindrical leaves, gray green. flowers white		.50
S. Densifiora—Similar to above but more desirable. Leaves covered with white powder. Flowers pink		.50
*Oliveranthus elegans—A very desirable scarlet flowered plant allied to Echeveria	.25,	.50
*Portulacaria afra—The elephant wood of Africa. Succulent shrub. Shiny green leaves		.20
Dasylirion glaucophyllum—Somewhat resembles a yucca. Leaves narrow, serrate, gray		1.00
D. Longifolium—A fine decorative plant		1.00
D. Serratifolium—Leaves long and narrow		1.00
Furcraea lindenii—A variegated leaved plant somewhat like an agave. Attains a large size. A very decora-		F 0
*Furnished as cuttings if desired at 10c each; 12 of same kind \$1.00.		.50

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